ULASEVICH, V.

Great help to enterprises. Prof.-tekh.obr. 17 no.6:29 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Dnepropetrovsk--Technical education)

ULASEVICH, V.

Institute of technical education renders assistance to factories. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.9:31 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Direktor Dnepropetrovskogo instituta tekhnicheskogo obucheniya rabochikh.
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Vocational education)

ULASEVICH, V.

Technical schools for foremen. Prof.-tekh.obr. 20 no.2:27 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor Dnepropetrovskogo instituta tekhnicheskogo obucheniya rabochikh.
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Evening and continuation schools)

ULASEVICH, V.

Methodological aid to industries. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no.1:28 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Direktor Instituta tekhnicheskogo obucheniya rabochikh Pridneprovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

ULASEVICH, V.

Specialized methodological sections. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no.6:
30 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ULASEVICH, V.

Reliable teacher's assistants. Prof.-tekh.obr. 22 no.11:26-27 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor Dnepropetrovskogo instituta tekhnicheskogo obucheniya rabochikh.

ULASHCHIK, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; BRUNEVSKAYA, M., red.; GUSEV, Ye., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Cutting and tailoring of custom men's clothing] Raskroi i poshiv muzhskoi odezhdy dlia individual'nogo poshiva. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red.nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1960. 415 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Tailoring)

ULASIEVICZ, W.

"Tasks of a grain expert" (p.9). GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA (Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze) Warszawa, Vol 4, No 4, April 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

ULASIK, V. L.

Markovskiy, F. T. and Ulasik, V. L. "General characterization of the water power resources of the Ukranian SSR," Izvestiya Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, Vol VIII, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p. 7-14

SO: U-5241 , 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

ULASIK, V.L., dots.; LISNEVSKAYA, L.V., inzh.

Effect of the distorted form of the readings of electrodynamic voltmeters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.7:40-45 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Voltmeter)

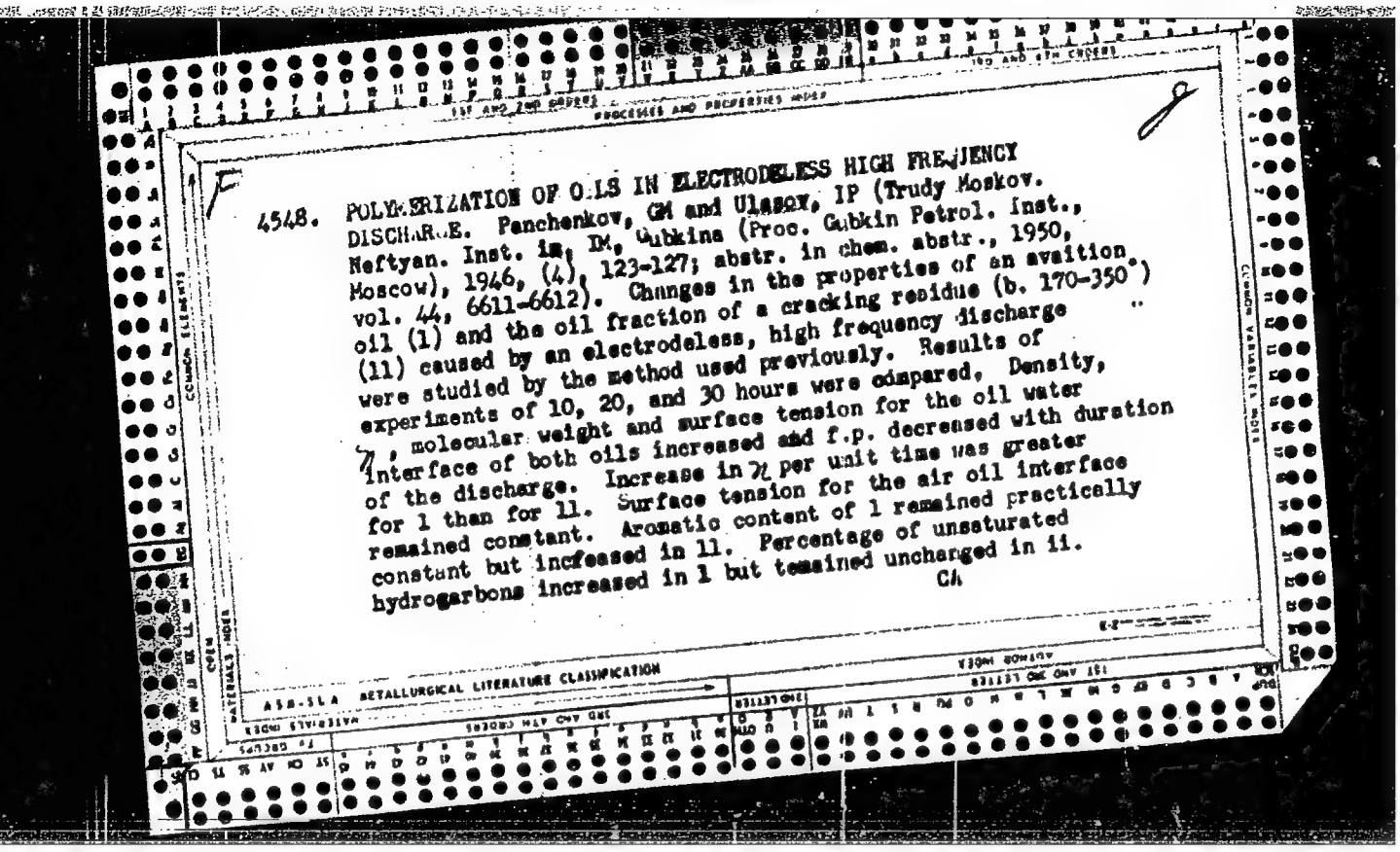
YERMOLENKO, N.F.; SHIRINSKAYA, L.P.; ULASIK, T.G.

Preparation of NH_4- and H-forms of zeolites and study of their sorption properties. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.12:807-812 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

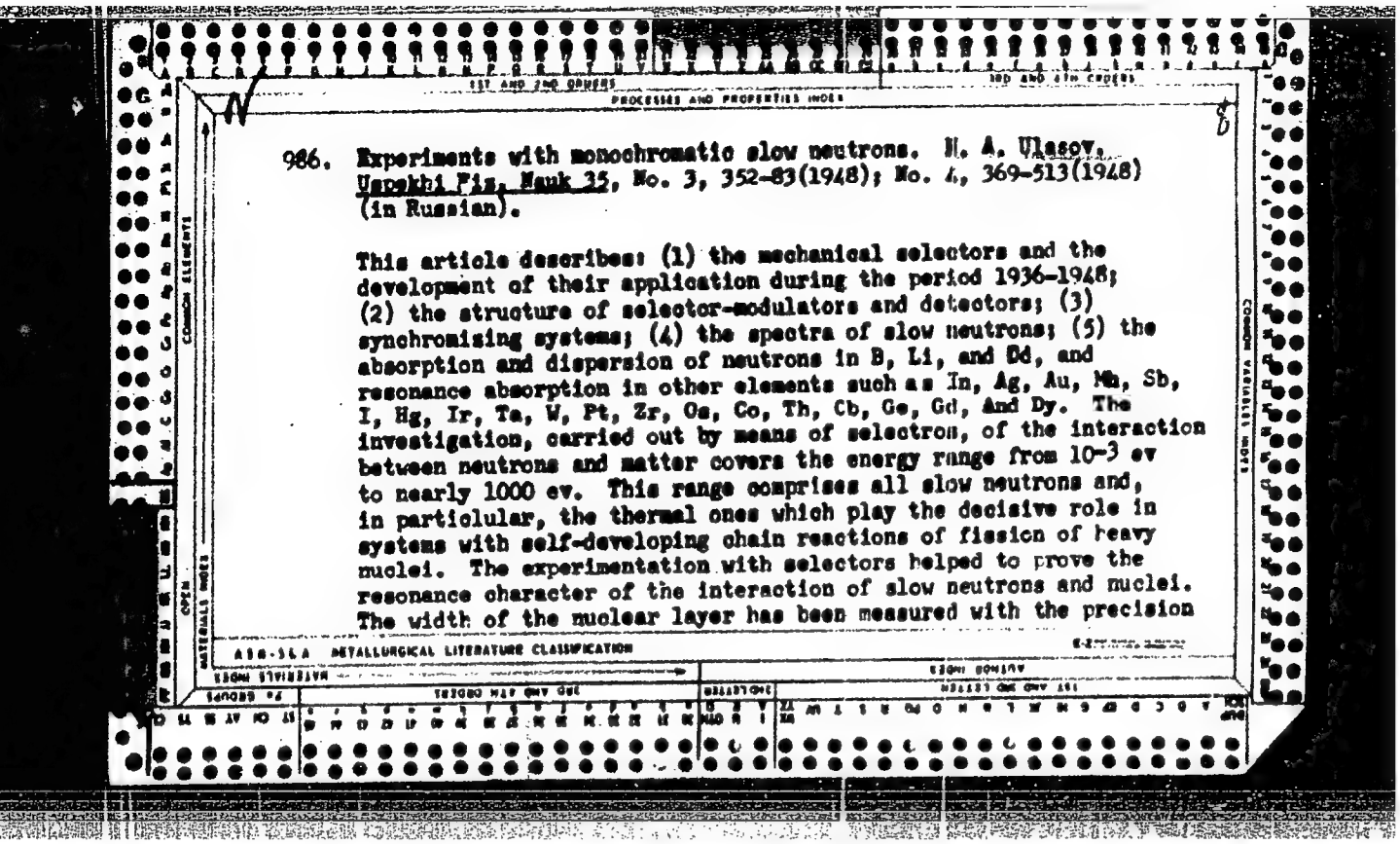
1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

VLADIMIRSKIY, Boris Leonidovich; LEVIN, Georgiy Petrovich; LOYEV, Yefim Grigor'yevich; MARUSHCHAK, Vasiliy Yefimovich; ULASIK, Vasiliy Lavrent'yevich; MIRONETS, Ye.M., red.; BALYASNAYA, A.Ye., red.

[Practical laboratory work in general electrical engineering] Laboratornyi praktikum po obshchei elektrotekhnike. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1964. 184 p. (MIRA 18:2)



4548. POLYMERIZATION OF OILS IN ELECTRODELESS HIGH FREQUENCY DISCHARGE. Panchenkov, GM and Ulasov, IP (Trudy Moskov. Neftyan. Inst. im. IM. Gubkina (Proc. Gubkin Petrol. Inst., Moscow), 1946, (4), 123-127; abstr. in chem. abstr., 1950, vol. 44, 6611-6612). Changes in the properties of an aviation oil (I) and the oil fraction of a cracking residue (b. 170-350°) (II) caused by an electrodeless, high frequency discharge were studied by the method used previously. Results of experiments of 10, 20, and 30 hours were compared. Density, n, molecular weight and surface tension for the oil water interface of both oils increased and f.p. decreased with duration of the discharge. Increase in n per unit time was greater for I than for II. Surface tension for the air oil interface remained constant. Aromatic content of I remained practically constant but increased in II. Percentage of unsaturated hydrocarbons increased in I but remained uncharged in II.
CA



986. Experiments with monochromatic slow neutrons. M. A. Ulasov. Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk 35, No. 3, 352-83(1948); No. 4, 369-513(1948) (in Russian).

This article describes: (1) the mechanical selectors and the development of their application during the period 1936-1948; (2) the structure of selector-modulators and detectors; (3) synchronizing systems; (4) the spectra of slow neutrons; (5) the absorption and dispersion of neutrons in B, Li, and Cd, and resonance absorption in other elements such as In, Ag, Au, Mn, Sb, I, Hg, Ir, Ta, W, Pt, Zr, Os, Co, Th, Cb, Ge, Gd, And Dy. The investigation, carried out by means of selectron, of the interaction between neutrons and matter covers the energy range from 10^{-3} ev to nearly 1000 ev. This range comprises all slow neutrons and, in particlular, the thermal ones which play the decisive role in systems with self-developing chain reactions of fission of heavy nuclei. The experimentation with selectors helped to prove the resonance character of the interaction of slow neutrons and nuclei. The width of the nuclear layer has been measured with the precision

of one one-thousandth as a result of these experiments. No other method could permit such a detailed investigation of the nuclear states. The processes of interference of neutron waves, which is caused by either the molecular o r the crystal structure of the matter, could be clearly observed and studied by means of selectors. A medium-sized cyclotron has been used as a source of neutrons. Selectors have been used also for studying the interaction of neutrons and electrons. The author asserts that the field of application of selectors will increase when more material for the investigated energies are available. The article includes 60 graphs.

ULASOVETS, I.P.

Courses for improving the qualifications of subprofessional medical personnel. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.11:76-77 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Ozarichskim fel'dsherako-akusherskim punktom (Brestskaya obl.).
(WHITE RUSSIA--MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

BABINETS, A.Ye., otv. red.; VARAVA, K.N., red.; MESYATS, I.A., red.; POPOV, V.S., red.; RUDENKO, F.A., red.; ULASOVICH, N.M., red.; FALOVSKIY, A.A., red.; TSAPENKO, I.I., red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First Ukrainian Hydrogeological Conference] Trudy Ukrainskogo gidrogeologicheskogo soveshchaniia, 1st. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.1. [Hydrogeology] Voprosy gidrogeologii. 1961. 463 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ukrainskoye gidrogeologicheskoye soveshchaniye. 1st. 2. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Babinets, Varava, Falovskiy, TSapenko). 3. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko (for Rudenko). (Ukraine--Water, Underground)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh.; KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh.; ULASOVICH, N.M., gidrogeolog

Change in hydrogeological conditions in the zone of influence of the Kakhovka Reservoir. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.2:26-33 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyaystvennykh sooruzheniy i sel'skikh elektrostantsiy.

Ulasyuk, B.M.

ULASYUK, B.M., obmotchik

Repairing electric drills in shops of the experimental drilling office. Neftianik 2 no.10:3-4 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Eksperimental'naya kontora elektroburenlya.
(Turbodrills--Repairing)

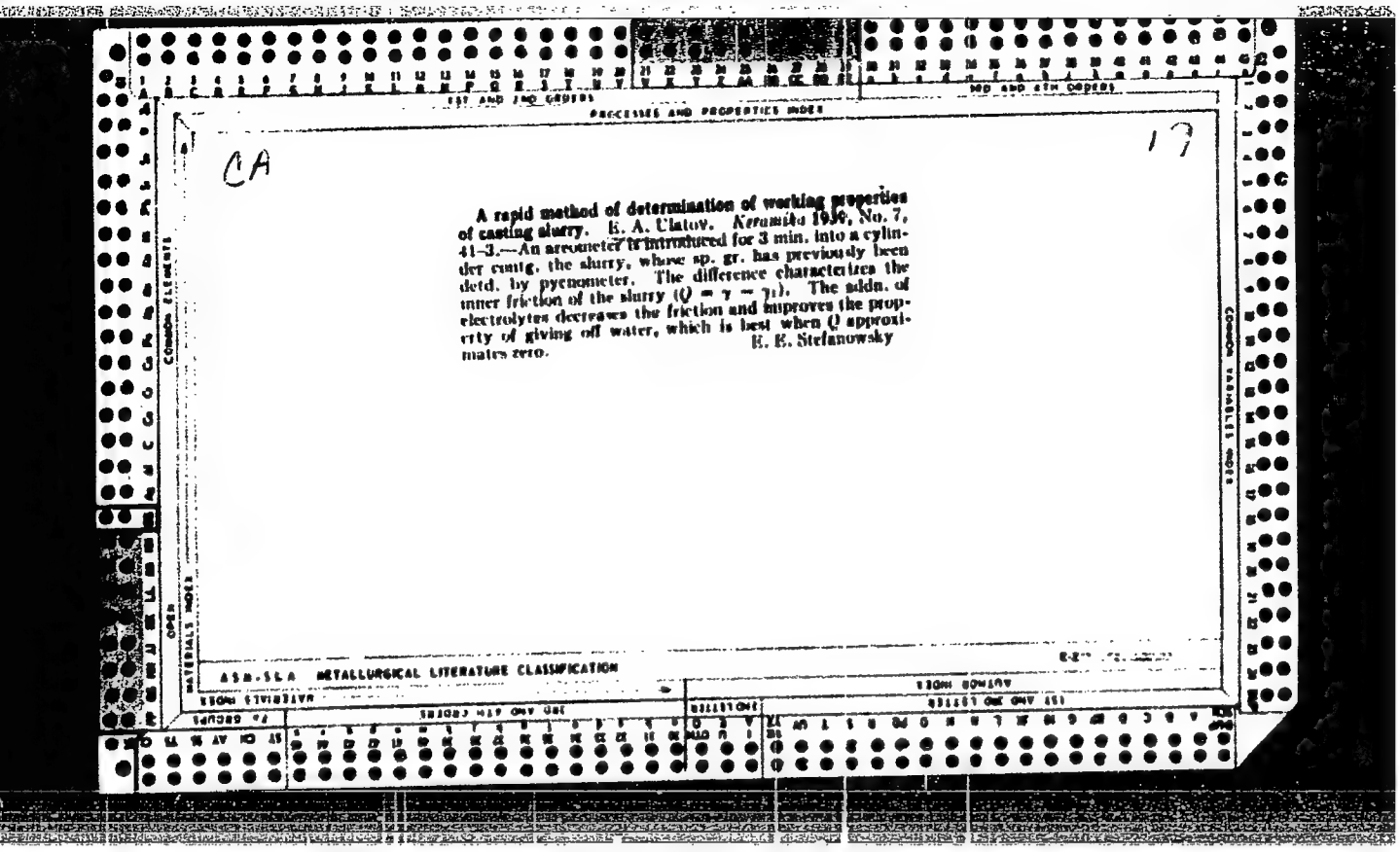
ULASYUK, P.A. akademik

"Microelements and soil colloids" by N.F. Ermolenko. Reviewed by P.A. Ulasiuk. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:141-142 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. AN USSR i Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
(Geochemistry)
(Ermolenko, N.F.)

FRADKIN, A.B.; ULASYUK, V.M.

Repairing submersible electric motors in oil-field shops. Energ. biul. no.10:20-22 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Electric motors--Repairing)



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17

A rapid method of determination of working properties of casting slurry. E. A. Ulatov. *Keramika* 1939, No. 7, 41–3.—An areometer is introduced for 3 min. into a cylinder contg. the slurry, whose sp. gr. has previously been detd. by pycnometer. The difference characterizes the inner friction of the slurry ($Q = \gamma - \gamma_1$). The addn. of electrolytes decreases the friction and improves the property of giving off water, which is best when Q approximates zero.

E. E. Stefanowsky

ULATOVA, L. (Miass)

How we should get ready for "Spartakiada?" Kryl. rod. 14 no.12:24 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

FRANCZAK, Wieslaw; ULATOWSKA, Halina

Apropos of the treatment of enuresis in children. Pediat. pol. 38 no.11:961-966 N '63.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik: doc. dr A. Wojewski i z Panstwowego Sanatorium Neuropsychiatrii Dziecicej w Nowym Czarnowie Dyrektor: lek. med. H. Ulatowska.
(ENURESIS) (THERAPEUTICS)

ULATOWSKI, A.

Principles of designing the composition of concrete mistures need modernization. p. 74. MATERIALY BUDOWLANE, Warszawa. Vol. 11, no. 3, Mar. 1956

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

ULATOWSKI, A.

ULATOWSKI, A. Discussion concerning a cementless binder. p. 285. Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1956. MATERIALY BUDOWLANE. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

ULATOWSKI, Andrzej, (Warszawa)

The principles of planning concrete mixtures should be amended.
Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no. 6:321-323 Je '64.

MATUSZEWSKI, Jerzy, mgr. inz.; STODULSKI, Eugeniusz, mgr. inz.; ULATOWSKI, Wieslaw, mgr. inz.

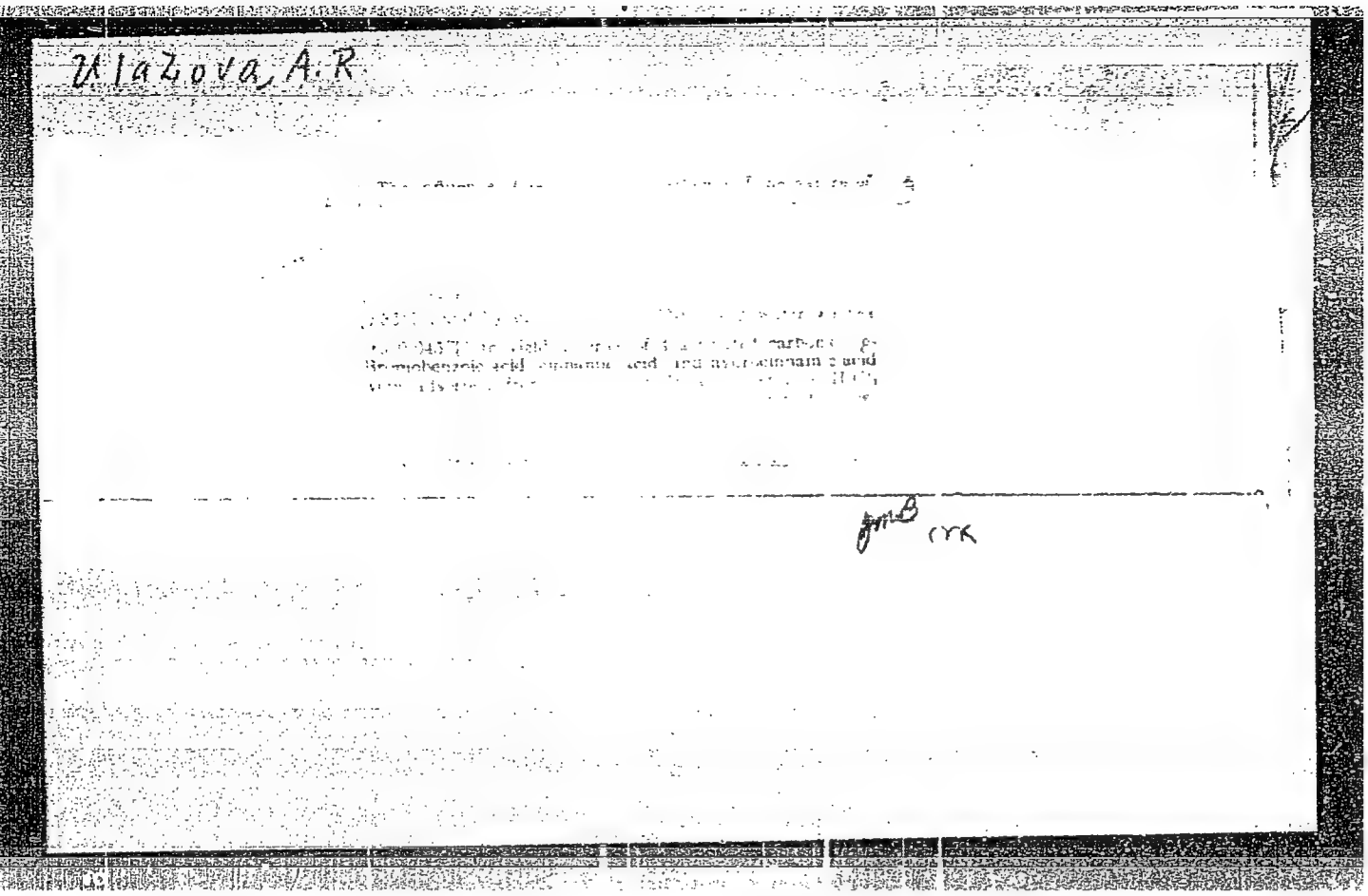
Results of the application of the face cooling machine. Przegl gorn 18 no.6:Suppl.:Biul Glown Instyt Gorn 13 no.2:11-16 '62.

STARON, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; ULATOWSKI, Wieslaw, mgr inz.

Influence of early fire discovery on the frequency of fires in mining deposits. Wiadom gorn 14 no.5:153-158 My '63.

MATUSZEWSKI, Jerzy, mgr inz.; ULATOWSKI, Wlasław, mgr inz.

Influence of the change in the amount of air [illegible] climatic conditions in a mine. Przegl gorn 20 no.4:183-188 Ap '64.



YARMOLENKO, M.F. [IArmolenka, M.F.]; ULAZAVA, A.R.

Adsorption of organic acids as a function of their structure, type of charcoal, and polarity of the medium. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:36-41 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Acids, Organic) (Adsorption)

SVIRIDOV, Vadim Vasil'yevich; VASIL'YEVA, Galina Ignat'yevna; ULAZOVA, Anna Romanovna; MALISHEVSKAYA, Lidiya Ivanovna; LITVINSKAYA, T., red.; MINCHUKOVA, T., red.

[Handbook of problems and exercises in inorganic chemistry] Sbornik voprosov i uprazhnenii po neorganicheskoi khimii. Minsk, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 212 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ULAZOVSKIY, V.A.; STATSENKO, V.A.

Apparatus for moistening, and for calculating weight of glass batches. Stek.i ker. 10 no.10:28 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Gomel'skiy stekol'nyy zavod imeni Stalina. (Glass manufacture)

Ulazovskiy, V.A.

USSR/ Engineering - Scrubbers

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 11/12

Authors : Ulazovskiy, V.A.

Title : The use of glass rings for fitting on scrubbers

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 5, page 31, May 1954

Abstract : A short report is presented concerning the use of glass rings for fitting on scrubbers at the I.V. Stalin Glass Factory in Gomel. A description of the glass rings is presented, together with drawings depicting their structure and installation.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

ULAZOVSKIY, V. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the System Li_2O-Al_2O_3-B_2O_3-SiO_2 ~~with a View to~~ for the purpose of obtaining glass with Low Thermal Expansion." Minsk, 1957. 23 pp with diagrams (Min of Higher Education USSR, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst im I. V. Stalin), 100 copies (KL, 50-57, 119)

ULAZOVSKIY, V.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4578

Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut

Khimiya, tekhnologiya i istoriya stekla i keramiki (The Chemistry, Technology, and History of Glass and Ceramics) Minsk, Red.-izd. otdel BPI imeni I. V. Stalina, 1960. 138 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 86) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Ministerstvo vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya BSSR; Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni I. V. Stalina.

Editorial Board: N. N. Yermolenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I. S. Kachan, and L. K. Petrov; Ed.: E. V. Kapranova; Tech. Ed.: S. A. Pesina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and physicists interested in the composition, structure, and properties of glass and ceramics.

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The Chemistry, Technology, and History (Cont.) SOV/4578

COVERAGE: The articles contained in this collection deal with methods of studying the properties of various glass and ceramic compositions and the technology of glass and ceramics manufacture. The last two articles treat the history of silicate chemistry. No personalities are mentioned. References follow the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

THE PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY OF SILICATES

Khamina, L. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Minsk)]. Physicochemical Processes in Glass Formation 3

Shemilis, A. N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Deceased), (Minsk)]. Study of the Interaction of Sodium Chloride With the Oxide and Hydrate of Ferric Oxide During Heating 12

Skaray, V. N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and V. V. Taitovich [Minsk]. The Mineralogical Composition of Refractory Clays From the "Gorodok" Site 16

The Chemistry, Technology, and History (Cont.) SOV/4578

Ulazovskiy, V. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Stalingrad)]. Study of Glasses in the System $Li_2O - Al_2O_3 - B_2O_3 - SiO_2$ 61

Vil'dflush, N. T. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Minsk)]. Study of Glass Formation and Some Physicochemical Properties of Glasses of the Composition $Na_2O - K_2O - BaO - CaO - SiO_2$ 65

Masalev, L. Ya. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Minsk)]. Study of Effects of the Oxide Additives SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and ZrO_2 on the Vitrification and Physicochemical Properties of Borate Glass 71

Novotny, Vaclav [Master of Engineering (Warsaw)]. Multicolored Mosaic Incrustation of Glass of the "Murrhine" or "Millifiori" Type [Translated from the Polish by O. Posnyak] 80

Yermolenko, N. N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Minsk)]. Study of the Propagation of Ultrasonic Vibrations in Glasses 84

Card 4/6

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B110/B101

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AUTHOR: Ulazovskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of glasses in the system Li_2O-Al_2O_3-B_2O_3-SiO_2

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 309, abstract 19K257 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Belorussk. politekhn. in-t, no. 86, 1960, 61-64)

TEXT: The ranges of glass formation were determined in the systems Li_2O-B_2O_3-SiO_2 and Li_2O-Al_2O_3-B_2O_3. In the system Li_2O-B_2O_3-SiO_2 glasses were obtained, which are resistant to crystallization and have a high Li_2O content (up to 47 mole %). With a low Li_2O content, it is possible to obtain glasses with a linear thermal expansion coefficient of $25\text{-}30\cdot10^{-7}$ (calculated) in this system. The refractive indices of the glasses in the LiO_2-B_2O_3-SiO_2 system were 1.552 - 1.560. In the Li_2O-Al_2O_3-B_2O_3-SiO_2 system heat-resistant four-component glasses can be obtained which are resistant to crystallization ($\alpha = 30\cdot10^{-7}$ (±0.5)). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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ULAZOVSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Stalingrad)

Investigating glasses in the $Li_2O - Al_2O_3 - B_2O_3 - SiO_2$ system. Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.86:61-64 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Glass manufacture--Chemistry)

ADAMYAN, A.P., laureat Leninskoy premii; ULAZOVSKIY, V.A.; MOISEVICH, V.B.; LUK'YANITSA, V.G.; SMAGORINSKIY, B.S., red.

[Reinforced sand-lime construction] Armosilikatnoe stroitel'stvo. Volgograd, Volgogradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 92 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ULAZOVSKIY, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUK'YANITSA, V., inzh.

Constructing buildings of silica and reinforced lime concrete elements. Zhil. stroi. no.9:17-20 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Volgograd--Sand-lime products)

ULAZOVSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reinforced silicate concrete articles produced by a Volgograd combine. Stroi. mat. 8 no.6:9-11 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Volgograd--Sand-lime products)

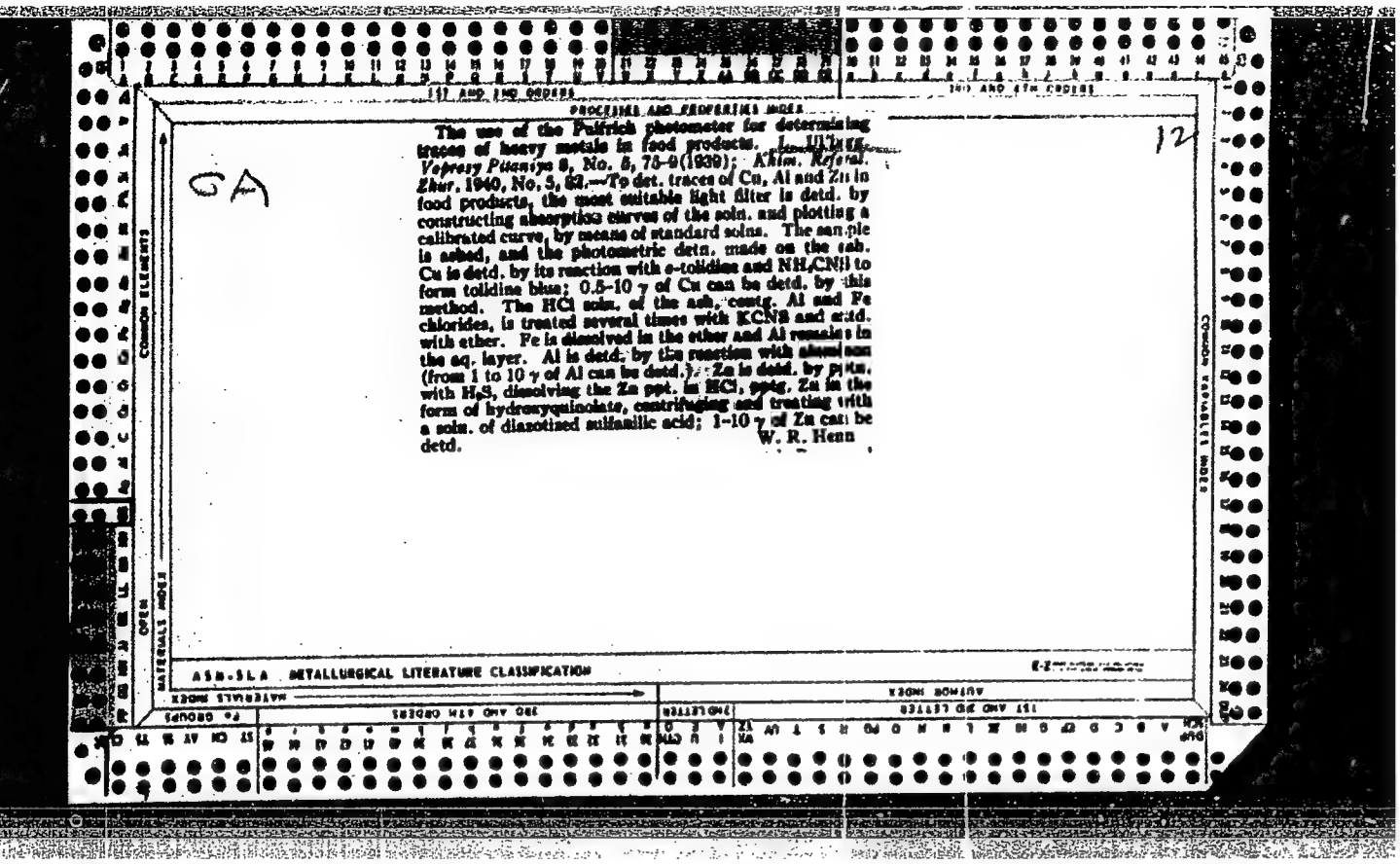
TSYGANOV, R.Ya.; ULAZOVSKIY, V.A., red.; TOKIN, A.N., red.; KADIL'NIKOVA, A.F., red.; KURDYUKOV, G.V., red.; KOVRIN, Ye.I., red.; BARANSKIY, A.V., red.

[Introducing new equipment and the achievements of science into industry] Vnedrenie novoi tekhniki i dostizhenii nauki v proizvodstvo. Volgograd, 1963. 215 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Volgograd. Institut inzhenerov gorodskogo khozyaystva.

ULBABYANTS, A.A.

Modernization of a 100-ton capacity hydraulic press. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 2 no.8:27-31 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Hydraulic presses)



GA

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The use of the Pulfrich photometer for determining traces of heavy metals in food products. I. Ul'yanova. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 8, No. 5, 78–9(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 62.—To det. traces of Cu, Al and Zn in food products, the most suitable light filter is detd. by constructing absorption curves of the soln. and plotting a calibrated curve, by means of standard solns. The sample is ashed, and the photometric detn. made on the ash. Cu is detd. by its reaction with o-tolidine and NH_4CNS to form tolidine blue; 0.5–10 γ of Cu can be detd. by this method. The HCl soln. of the ash, contg. Al and Fe chlorides, is treated several times with KCNS and extd. with ether. Fe is dissolved in the ether and Al remains in the aq. layer. Al is detd. by the reaction with alizarin (from 1 to 10 γ of Al can be detd.). Zn is detd. by ppta. with H_2S, dissolving the Zn ppt. in HCl, ppta. Zn in the form of hydroxyquinolate, centrifuging and treating with a soln. of diazotized sulfanilic acid; 1–10 γ of Zn can be detd.

W. R. Henn

UL'BERG, R.F.

Redesigning of the single-screen papermaking machine for the manufacture of two-ply paper. Bum.prom. 37 no.8:7 Ag '62.(MIRA 17:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Ukrgiprobuma.

UL'BERG, R.F.

New shop of condenser paper in the "Krassyi Kursant" paper mill. Bum.prom. 37 no.6:4-6 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. UkrGiprobuma.
(Ukraine--Paper industry)

UL'BERG, R.F.; RYABCHUK, G.P.; LIVSHITS, F.L.

Cantilever-type wire tables for paper and cardboard machines.
Bum. prom. 36 no.10:8-11 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Papermaking machinery)

UL'BERG, R.F.; VESELOVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[New plants for processing bleached woodpulp from reed] Novye zavody po vyrabotke belenoi tselliulozy iz trostnika. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issledovanii po lesnoi, tselliulozno-bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu khoz., 1964. 15 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tselliuloznoy, bumazhnoy i gidroliznoy promyshlennosti (for Ul'berg).

L 11291-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) PC-4/Pt-4 IJP(c) JD/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4044548 S/0073/64/030/008/0805/0810

AUTHOR: Matanson, E. M.; Ul'berg, Z. R.

TITLE: Interaction of polystyrene with lead colloidal particles as they form at the cathode

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 8, 1964, 805-810

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, colloidal lead, lead filled polystyrene, electrolytic bath, reduced viscosity, swelling, metallopolymer

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the formation of products of the interaction of polystyrene macromolecules with lead colloidal particles formed by an electrolytic method. The authors note that it is expedient to introduce the term "metallopolymers" to designate the new type of material, which is a homogeneous system of colloidal metal particles and polymer macromolecules and in which the presence of the colloidal metal has a substantial effect on the physicochemical and physicomechanical properties of the polymer. The experiments were conducted with the electrolytic bath shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, at 6—9C and under various conditions of voltages, current densities,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044548

and times. Polystyrene samples containing 5—45% Pb were obtained whose reduced viscosity (and hence molecular weight) dropped with increasing percentage of lead. The presence of lead did not affect the degree of swelling of the polystyrene, but increased the rate of attainment of swelling equilibrium. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: 050ct63 ATD PRESS: 3108 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC, MT NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 11291-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044548

ENCLOSURE: 01

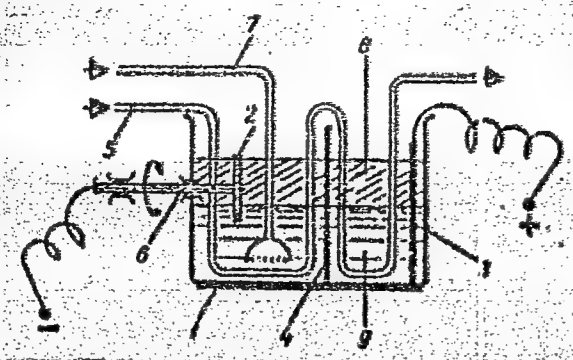


Fig. 1. Electrolytic bath for preparing products of the interaction of polystyrene macromolecules with colloidal particles of metals

1 - Electrolytic cell; 2 - rotating cathode; 3 - anode; 4 - diaphragm; 5 - cooling coil; 6 - cathode shaft; 7 - inert gas feed; 8 - solution of polystyrene in toluene with oleic acid added; 9 - lead formate aqueous solution.

Card 3/3

L 11459-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b)
Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4/Pab-10 AFWL/SSD/AEDC(a)/SSD(p)-3 WW/RM/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP4046892 S/0191/64/000/010/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Natanson, E. M.; Khimchenko, Yu. I.; Kharitinich, N. Ye.; Ul'berg, Z. R. 15 B

TITLE: Thermal oxidative degradation of metallic polymers based on polystyrene

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 10, 196* 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: thermal oxidative degradation, oxidative degradation temperature, differential thermal analysis, thermal stability, metal polymer, manganese, bismuth, thermogram, surface interaction, chemisorption

ABSTRACT: The presumably inhibiting effect of highly dispersed manganese and bismuth on the thermal oxidative degradation of polystyrene was investigated by differential thermal analysis, using a photorecording pyrometer. Half-gram batches were used for samples. The construction of the apparatus is schematically presented. A uniform heat supply was achieved by means of a voltage regulator. With this apparatus, it is possible to obtain thermograms of the investigated products in a vacuum, in an inert atmosphere, and in air. Aluminum

Card 1/3

oxide roasted to 1000C was used as a standard. Measurements were made in the interval 20—500C at a heating rate of 10C/min, and the products of the interaction of highly dispersed manganese and bismuth particles with polystyrene macromolecules were investigated at the moment of their formation. The molecular weights and yields of the products were determined. Thermographic results showed the dependence of the oxidative degradation temperature of polystyrene on its content of highly dispersed manganese and bismuth. From 0.6 to 1.5% manganese or bismuth increased the oxidative degradation temperature from 280—285C to 329—337C. The effect of these highly dispersed metals is explained by the interaction between the surface of their particles and the isolated monomer units of polystyrene macromolecules. The chemisorption of free macroradicals on the surface of bismuth and manganese particles leads to a more uniform distribution of metal particles in polystyrene. Homogeneous biphasic systems called metal polymers are formed. The increase in the oxidative degradation temperature is due to the decreased mobility of polystyrene macromolecules caused by their interaction with metal. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

L 14459-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046892

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

L 62474-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020229 UR/0069/65/027/004/0573/0577
541.6§.092.??/.4

AUTHOR: Natanson, E. M.; Khimchenko, Yu. I.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Kharitinich, N. Ya.

TITLE: The effect of colloidal lead on the thermooxidative degradation of polystyrene

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 4, 1965, 573-577

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, thermal degradation, thermal stability, heat resistant polymer, organometallic polymer

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to show the relationship between the content of colloidal metal particles in a polymer and its oxidative degradation temperature. Colloidal lead was introduced into polystyrene to the extent of 4.5 to 45.53% by two-phase electrolysis, using a rotating cathode. Colloidal lead from the lead formate bottom phase was introduced into the top phase consisting of a 2% solution of polystyrene in toluene, containing 0.3% oleic acid. The dispersed phase was caused to coagulate from the toluene solution

Card 1/3

L 62474-65

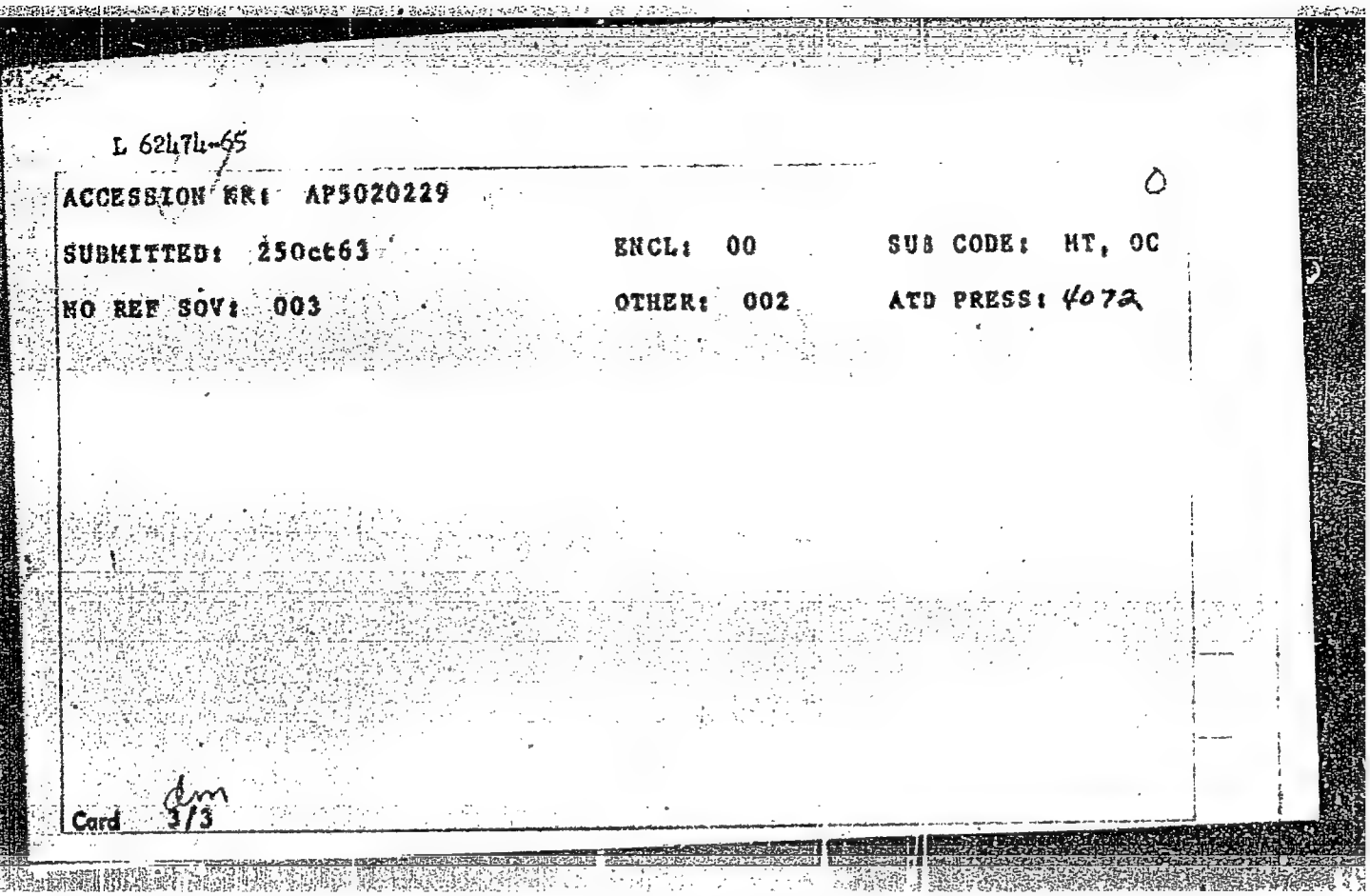
ACCESSION NR: AP5020229

3

by the addition of a 2—3-fold excess of methanol. The coagulated product was dried under vacuum for 20 hr at 80C and then subjected to differential thermal analysis. It was shown that increasing content of colloidal lead in polystyrene results in progressively rising temperatures of oxidative degradation. The view of some authors that the presence of fillers leads to lower softening temperatures of polymers is applicable only to systems in which there is no firm bonding between the macromolecules of the polymer and the surface of the filler particles. In the polystyrene-colloidal lead system, on the other hand, a strong molecular lattice interspersed with colloidal lead particles is formed. Polystyrene macromolecules become less mobile, with noticeable effect on the softening temperature and the kinetics of oxidative degradation. An additional explanation of the observed effect lies in the assumption that the colloidal metal particles promote the decomposition of hydroperoxides formed in the course of oxidative degradation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

Card 2/2



L 62474-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020229

SUBMITTED: 25Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: HT, OC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4072

Card 1/3

L 14490-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m)-6

ACC NR: AT6006252 (A) IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0119/0124

DS/JD/WW/DJ/GS/RM

AUTHOR: Natanson, E. M.; Khimchenko, Yu. I.; Ul'berg, Z. R.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Curing of epoxy resins with colloidal lead

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Modifikatsiya svoystv polimerov i polimernykh materialov (Modification of the properties of polymers and polymeric materials). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 119-124

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy resin, colloidal lead, curing organic semiconductor, antifriction material, shielding material

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the curing of ED-5 epoxy-bisphenol A resin with colloidal lead. Collodial lead particles were formed in the resin by two methods developed by the authors: 1) electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lead formate in the presence of toluene solutions of the resin, and 2) thermal decomposition of lead formate in the resin. Interaction of polar epoxy groups with active centers on the fresh surface of colloidal lead results in the formation of two-phase homogenized, stably aggregated systems. The preparation of systems containing 14 parts by weight of lead by the electrolytic method (1) or 2 to 5% lead by the thermal method (2) are briefly described in the source. Heating of the

Card 1/2

L 14490-66

ACC NR: AT6006252

5

systems to about 210C causes curing of the resins. Epoxy resins cured with colloidal lead can find widespread application as antifriction, current conductive, and γ-radiation shielding materials. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ 07/ SUBM DATE: 060ct65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4199

GC

Card 2/2

UL'BERG, Z.R.; KHIMCHENKO, Yu.I.; SHVETS, T.M. [Shvets', T.M.]

Metallized polymers on the basis of colloidal lead. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1486-1489 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN Ukr.SSR.

NATANSON, E.M.; KHIMCHENKO, Yu.I.; UL'BERG, Z.R.; KHARITINICH, N.Ye.

Effect of colloidal lead on the thermo-oxidizing degradation of polystyrene. Koll. zhur. 27 no.4:573-577 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN Ukr.SSR, Kiyev. Submitted October 25, 1963.

ACC NR: AP6013882 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/011/1164/1167

AUTHOR: Khimchenko, Yu. I.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Prikhod'ko, G. P.; Ivanova, Ye. I.; Kabakchi, A. M.; Meleshevich, A. P.; Matanson, E. M.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, AN UkrSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of gamma irradiation on the structure of epoxy resin and metallopolymers based on epoxy resin

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1164-1167

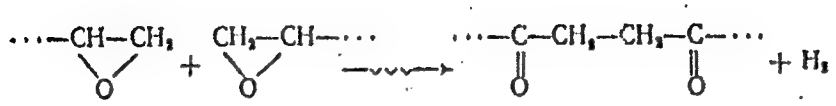
TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, irradiation effect, epoxy plastic, metallopolymer material, IR spectroscopy, resin

ABSTRACT: Infrared spectroscopy in the range of 600-2000 cm^{-1} was used to determine the effect of Co^{60} gamma radiation on ED-5 epoxy-diane resins, and on metallopolymers from these resins containing 1 and 6% copper and 5% lead. In the resins, a new band (corresponding to carbonyl groups) was found at about 1720 cm^{-1} which increased substantially in intensity as the irradiation was continued. At the same time, the integral intensity of the 915 cm^{-1} band decreased. This is thought to be due to the opening of epoxy rings with the formation of carbonyl groups:

UDC: 621.039.55

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6013882



A dose of $4 \cdot 10^{18}$ rad was found to decrease the content of epoxy groups by 23-25% in the ED-5 resin. Introduction of colloidal copper and lead leads to a greater reduction in the number of epoxy groups (40% for 1% copper, 55% for 6% copper, and 60% for 5% lead). This suggests that during the irradiation, the colloidal metals cause an increase in molecular weight at the expense of the opening of epoxy rings. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card: 2/2

L 37642-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) DS/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6017100 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/001/0029/0034

49
B

AUTHORS: Natanson, E. M.; Khimchenko, Yu. I.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Shvets, T. M.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN UkrSSR (Institute obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Organometallic polymers based on epoxy-dian resin ED-5 and colloidal lead

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1966, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: organometallic compound, adhesive, organic synthetic process, electrochemistry, epoxy resin, epoxy plastic/ED-5 epoxy resin

ABSTRACT: The conditions for and the mechanism of interaction of colloidal lead (I) and epoxy-dian resin ED-5 (II) to form organometallic polymers were studied. It was established in a previous work by E. M. Natanson, Yu. I, Khimchenko, and T. M. Shvets (DAN SSSR(v pechati)) that the adhesive power of the epoxy resin is directly related to the number of epoxy rings which open upon reacting with the metal. Organometallic polymers were obtained by the electrolytic method described by E. M. Natanson (Kolloidnyye metally, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, K., 1959). The effect of the current density, concentration of the electrolyte and the polymer, temperature, and speed of the cathode rotation upon the composition of organometallic polymers was investigated. It was established by means of infrared spectroscopy that the polar groups of II react with the surface particles of I at the instant of their appearance

Card 1/2

L 37642-66

ACC NR: AP6017100

on the cathode, forming chemically fixed adsorption compounds. The presence of I in II considerably facilitates its setting (see in Fig. 1).

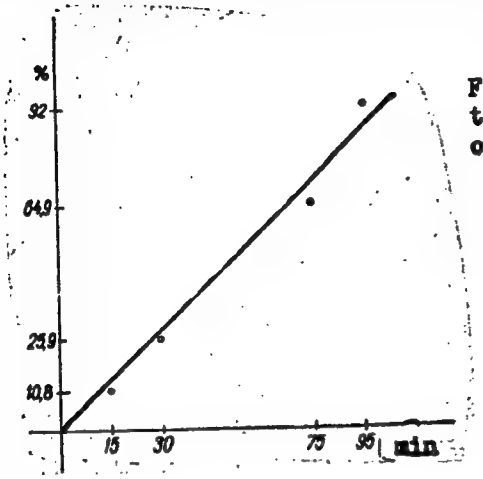


Fig. 1. Kinetics of the setting process of epoxy resin.

Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 vmb

L 00724-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6024845 SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/004/0366/0370

AUTHOR: Klochkov, V. P.; Shpigun, A. A.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Prikhod'ko, G. P.; Ivanova, Ye. I.; Kabakchi, A. M.; Maleshevich, A. P.; Natanson, E. M.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of ED-5 epoxy-diane resin irradiated with Co^{60} gamma rays and of metallopolymers based on it

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 4, 1966, 366-370

TOPIC TAGS: metallopolymer material, epoxy plastic, resin, irradiation effect, gamma irradiation

ABSTRACT: The effect of gamma irradiation on the molecular structure of ED-5 epoxy-diane resin and metallopolymers prepared from it and containing from 1 to 6% copper and 5% lead was studied by using a URS-50 I diffractometer and a scintillation method. The irradiation of purified uncured ED-5 resin and its mixtures with colloidal metals was carried out on a UK-70 000 unit with a Co^{60} activity corresponding to 70 000 g-eq of Ra). A distinct structure appeared in the resin as a result of the irradiation: under the influence of the high-energy radiation, the highly dispersed copper was found to accelerate the ordering effect in the resin. An appreciable increase in the degree of crystallinity was produced by the irradiation in the binary system ED-5 + 6%

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.039.55

L 00724-67
ACC NR: AP6024845

copper. The combined influence of gamma radiation and colloidal lead on the structurization of ED-5 and the interaction of the latter with the metal were much less pronounced than in the case of the system containing copper. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 afs

ACC NR: AT7006296 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0148/0152

AUTHOR: Kaban, A. P.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Kharitinych, N. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the interaction of polystyrene molecules with highly dispersed metal particles

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Sintez i fiziko-khimiya polimerov (Synthesis and physical chemistry of polymers). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 148-152

TOPIC TAGS: metallopolymer material, polystyrene, lead, bismuth, manganese, chemical dispersion

ABSTRACT: In order to establish the nature of the interaction between polystyrene macromolecules and colloidal particles of lead, bismuth and manganese, the systems formed were studied with an EM-5 electron microscope (at a magnification of 35000), and by x-ray diffraction, and the swelling of the corresponding interaction products was determined in 30% toluene + 70% methanol. It was found that the degree of swelling of metallopolymers containing from 0.3 to 1.5% manganese and bismuth is almost one-half that of pure polystyrene. Highly dispersed lead had no effect on the swelling of polystyrene. The decrease in the degree of swelling of polystyrene is apparently due to denser packing of the macromolecules at the surface of the highly dispersed metals. An adsorptive-chemical interaction between the polymer macromole-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7006296

cules and the dispersed metals is thought to take place. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ULBERT, K.

666.1.037.5

842. Technology of copper-to-glass seals. K. Ulbert. *Slaboproudý Obzor*, 15, No. 4, 171–4 (1954) In Czech.

Describes in detail the process of sealing a Cu ring of 100 mm diameter and 14 mm height to a cylinder of hard Mo glass (similar to Osram 637a glass). Prior to sealing the ring is oxidized in a gas-oxygen flame and then borax-coated; the glass is ground at the edge and cleaned in acids. The sealing is carried out on a lathe revolving at 35 r.p.m., 8 burners being employed for the purpose. After sealing the product is annealed in an oven, at 570°C, and afterwards cleaned in acid baths. R. S. SIDKOWICZ

ULBERT, K.

Ulbert, K. G.A. Tiagunov's Electron Tubes and Discharge Tubes; a book review. p.154
Report on the results of the 11th meeting of the Technical Commission of the International Broadcasting Organization. p.167.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

ULBERT, K.

G. A. Tiagunov's Electron Tubes and Discharge Tubes; a book review. p. 154.
Report on the results of the 11th meeting of the Technical Commission of the International Broadcasting Organization. p. 167.
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, Praha, Vol. 16, no. 3, Mar. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

ULBERT, K

1815. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS IN TRIODES FOR ULTRA SHORT WAVES. K. Ulbert. [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] are [illegible] the dimensionless factors [illegible] analysis [illegible] under the assumption that the active length of the triode electrodes is less than 1/15 the wavelength, the initial electron velocity and the relativistic correction can be neglected, and the secondary emission is [illegible]. The electrical properties of the triode are determined by [illegible] cathode emissivity and the variable parameters such as the [illegible] potentials and spacing, and the frequency. The [illegible] dimensionless factors can also be calculated on the basis of the [illegible] equations. These factors enable the experimental model to be constructed for a given type of device. [illegible]

EL

ULBERT, K.

3

4223. MODERN TECHNOLOGY OF THE VACUUM ENVELOPES FOR MEDIUM-POWER ELECTRONIC VALVES -

A. Ifix and K. Ulbert.

Slaboproudý Obzor, Vol. 17, No. 12, 690-7 (1956). In Czech.

Vacuum system of the valves discussed consists of the following elements: (1) a circular base made of sintered glass, fitted with the electrode pins and having a Kovar collar at ... for under ... and (2) a glass envelope terminated with a copper piecing and fitted with a Kovar ring at its lower end. During the manufacture the ring is soldered to the collar by ... heating and the valve is sealed off by compressing the copper piecing. Technology of the preparation of the valve base and the envelope is discussed in some detail. The process of ... [illegible]

[illegible]

ULBERT, K

539.17 :533.59

9160. A TABLE-TYPE, VACUUM EVAPORATION DEVICE FOR ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. K.Ulbert.
Slaboproudý Obzor, Vol. 19, No. 6, 381-4 (1958). In Czech.

The device is an accessory to a Czechoslovak table-type electron microscope. It is in the form of a box, having overall dimensions of 24.5 × 30 × 38 cm, fitted with a glass window pane.

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The box is provided with two removable, vacuum-tight, double-cylindrical tubes which are inserted into the apertures in its side walls. One of the tubes contains a heating spiral and a holder for the material to be evaporated. The other tube contains a holder for the samples to be coated with the metal film. The device can be connected to the rotary pump of the microscope and it is also fitted with its own oil diffusion pump. The instrument is provided with a Penning vacuum gauge and a photoelectric cell for measuring the thickness of the deposited film. The instrument is ready for use in about 10 minutes after switching on and it is capable of coating 60 samples per hour.

R.S.Hilderowicz

SB

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio Physics - Application of Radio-physical Methods I-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 11412

Author : Ulbert Karel
Inst : -
Title : Study of the Structure of Molecules with the Aid of Microwave Spectroscopy

Orig Pub : Vesmir, 1958, 37, No 6, 200-202

Abstract : Popular article.

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Electron Microscopy H-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 11058

Author : Ulbert Karel, Bartl Pavel
Inst : Chemical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechoslovakia
Title : Small Instrument for Metallic Coating in Electron Microscopy

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 6, 1195-1196

Abstract : Description of a small table-top setup for vacuum preparation of electron-microscopic objects, which makes it possible to replace the compounds and the evaporator coils within 10 or 20 seconds (without breaking the vacuum), to control the thickness of the spattered layer by means of a photocell at a variableangle of spattering, and to observe the entire process through a glass cover of the vacuum chamber. The setup starts operating ten minutes after it is turned on. -- V.N. Markova

Card : 1/1

S/081/62/000/023/108/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Ratusky, Josef, Šorm, František, Ulbert, Karel

TITLE: Method of producing organic substances having the properties of electric semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 742, abstract 23P476 (Czechosl. pat. 100972, September 15, 1961)

TEXT: Polymeric organic substances of the semiconductor type are obtained by thermal decomposition of inorganic salts of acetylene carboxylic or polyacetylene carboxylic acids, followed by separation from the inorganic salt by boiling with inorganic acids, or by leaching out with water and using the carbonate dissolved in filtrate to neutralize the acetylene carboxylic acid when producing the initial monomer. Example: 50.5 g anhydrous powdery acetylene dicarboxylic K (I), obtained by neutralizing the acetylene dicarboxylic acid, is heated to 285 - 295°C. The resulting mass is cooled, pulverized, leached out with water, and filtered; after drying in air, 5.19 g powder is obtained, the conductivity of which is

Card 1/2

$0.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$ at 20°C, and $1.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$ at 300°C. The filtrate is used for producing I. When 5% by weight of $CdCl_2$ is used as catalyst, I thermally decomposes at 385 - 400°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

ULBERT, K.

Electron spin resonance analysis of vanadium content in petroleum residue. Coll Cz Chem 37 no.6:1438-1442 Je '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

S/275/63/000/002/013/032
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Ratusky, J., Sorm, F. and Ulbert, K.

TITLE: Method of preparation of organic semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i eye primeneniye, no. 2, 1963, 15, abstract 2B96 P (Chekhosl. pat. kl. 120, 26/01, no. 100972, 15. 09. 61 (Czechoslovak patent))

TEXT: A method is proposed for the preparation of high-molecular semiconductor compounds by thermal decomposition of salts of acetylene-carbonic and polyacetylene-carbonic acids, followed by aqueous extraction of the decomposition products and drying. As an example, the decomposition of non-aqueous acetic acetylene-dicarbonate is described, which is neutralized by acetylene-dicarbonic acid. The decomposition is carried out at 285-295°C. After cooling, the obtained mass is triturated, washed with water, filtered and dried. The electrical conductivity of the obtained material is $0.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$ at 20°C.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

UL'BERT, Karel [Ulbert, Karel]; BUTYAGIN, P.Yu.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra arising after mechanical and thermal processing of natural polymers containing cystine. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1194-1196 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii i biokhimii Akademii nauk Chekhoslovatskoy SSR i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Polymers--Spectra) (Cystine)
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ULBERT, K.

Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 10, 1965, pp3285-3292

"On the Structure and Properties of Polyamides. XXIII. EPR Spectra of Polyamides Irradiated by Ionizing Radiation."

ULBRECHT, J.

1st National Working Conference on Chemical Engineering. p.306.
CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. (Ministerstvo chemickeho prumyslu) Praha.
Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

ULBRECHT, J.

"Solution of distillation operations by means of the enthalpy-concentration diagram."

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 6, No. 12, December 1956.

Monthly List of East European A cessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

ULBRECHT, J.

Viscosity of synthetic latices. Part 1: Evaluation of flow properties.
Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2125-2129 S '62.

1. Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber, Gottwaldow.

ULBRECHT, J.

Viscosity of synthetic latices. Part 2: Capillary viscometry. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2130-2138 S '62.

1. Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber, Gottwaldov.

ULBRECHT, Jaromir

Viscosity of butadiene-styrene, styrene, and chloroprene latex.
Chem prum 13 no.4:218-221 Ap '63.

1. Ustav teoretickych zakladu chemicke techniky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

ULBRECHT, J.

Laminar flow of pseudoplastic liquids. Chemia stosow B 1 no.1: 45-56 '64.

1. Institute of Basic Theoretical Problems of Chemical Engineering of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted March 10, 1963.

ULBRECHT, J.

Non-Newtonian fluids. Pt.3. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.3:769-776 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted May 29, 1964.

ULBRECHTOVA, Vera; KRESTA, Jiri

Polarographic determination of sulfur in chloroprene latex.
Chem listy 57 no. 12: 1282-1284 D '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav syntetickeho kaucuku, Kaucuk, n.p., Gottwaldov.

ULBRECHTOVA, Vera; MIKL, Oldrich

Determination of indandione in chloroprene latex. Chem prum 14 no.4:207-208 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, Kaucuk National Enterprise, Kralupy nad Vltavou.

UL'BREKHT, Ya.; MENIKER, V.D. [translator]

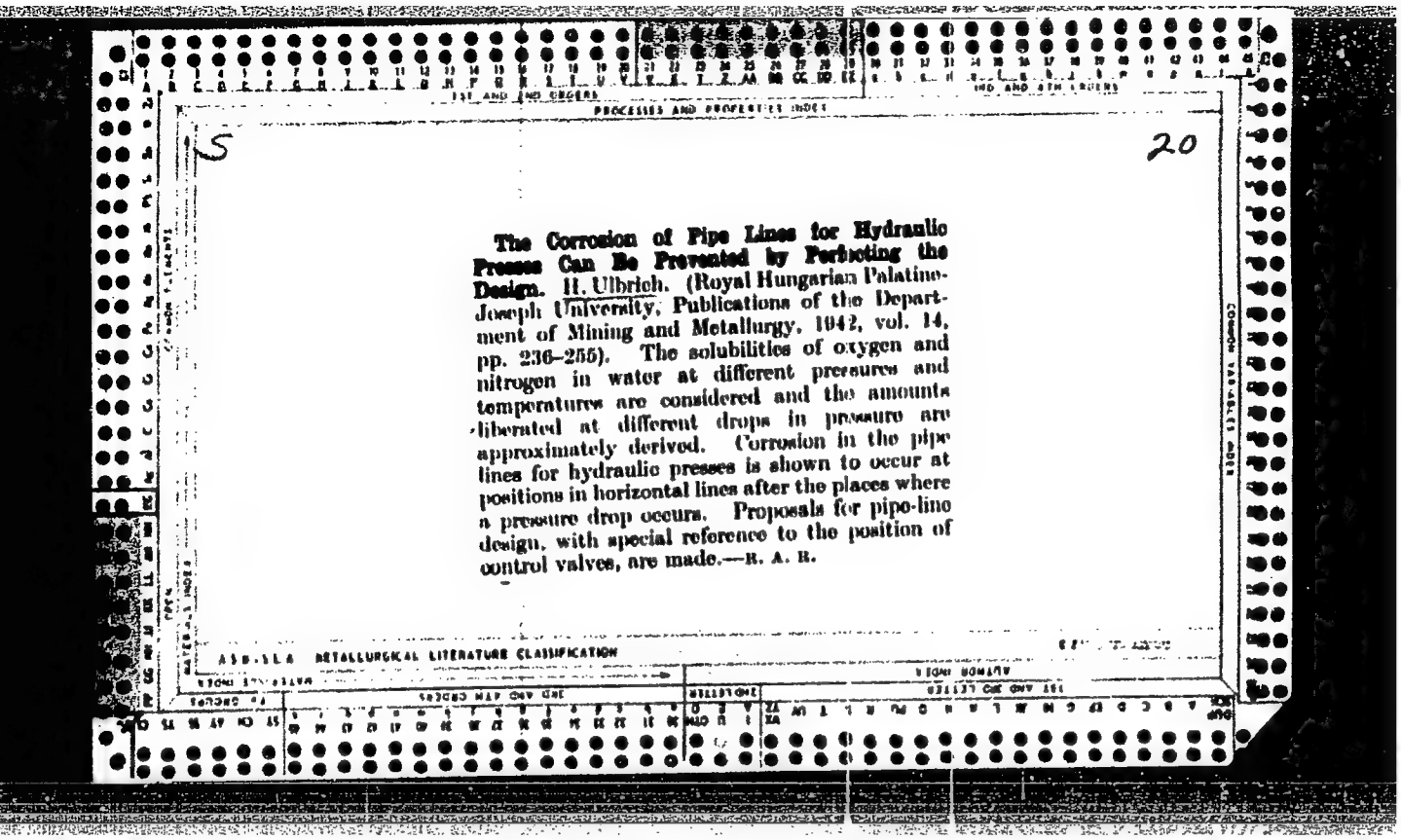
Reactors for emulsion polarization. Kauch.i rez. 20 no.5:12-15 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka, g. Gotval'dov, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.
(Czechoslovakia—Rubber, Synthetic) (Polymerization)
(Butadiene)

ULBRICH, Gyula

Stretchers for condenser coiling machines. Finommechanika 1 no.8:234-236 Ag '62.

1. Hiradastechnikai Gepgyar.



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20

The Corrosion of Pipe Lines for Hydraulic Presses Can Be Prevented by Perfecting the Design. H. Ulbrich. (Royal Hungarian Palatine-Joseph University, Publications of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, 1942, vol. 14, pp. 236–255). The solubilities of oxygen and nitrogen in water at different pressures and temperatures are considered and the amounts liberated at different drops in pressure are approximately derived. Corrosion in the pipe lines for hydraulic presses is shown to occur at positions in horizontal lines after the places where a pressure drop occurs. Proposals for pipe-line design, with special reference to the position of control valves, are made.—R. A. R.

ULBRICH, Jan

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